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## THE KABUL TIMES

Published every day except Friday and Afghan public holidays by the Kabul Times Publishing Agency

### Food For Thought

What all men are really after is some form, or perhaps only some formula, of peace.

Joseph Conrad

## NONPROLIFERATION DRAFT TREATY

The two super powers' accord in tabling a revised text of their joint proposed nuclear nonproliferation treaty should remove one of the stumbling blocks preventing its signature. The non-nuclear countries had been concerned about their own security against a nuclear attack in case they, by signing a treaty, deprived themselves of nuclear weapons for retaliation.

Now, according to the revised text, the two super powers guarantee security to the non-nuclears signing the treaty against possible nuclear attacks. The incorporation of this provision in the draft treaty may well lead to the signing of a nonproliferation treaty in the near future.

If so, it will be the second major step towards general and complete disarmament, the first being the Partial Test Ban Treaty signed in Moscow in 1963.

While the Moscow treaty was the outcome of direct talks between the Soviet Union, the United States and Britain, the nonproliferation treaty will be the direct outcome of the 17 nation disarmament conference in Geneva. This body has gone into session 375 times so far without achieving any results. The treaty, if signed, would mean that the Geneva conference instead of being a "talk shop," has now become a workshop for peace.

However, effective guarantees for the non-nuclear countries have not been the only objections voiced at the Geneva conference.

Several nations have raised the problem of

monopolising nuclear power in the hands of a few countries and have demanded that the treaty also provide for a progressive reduction and the eventual destruction of all the present stockpiles of nuclear weapons.

The realisation of this goal, which is absolutely essential for the attainment of general and complete disarmament, will not be possible as long as a number of nuclear countries remain outside the test ban treaty and the proposed nonproliferation treaty. France and the People's Republic of China, who are signatories to the Moscow Partial Test Ban Treaty, are unlikely to sign the nonproliferation treaty.

The prospects for the peaceful uses of atomic energy is another issue that has to be dealt with in any nonproliferation treaty in a manner satisfactory to the non-nuclear nations. The sharing of technical information and assistance and supply of fissionable material needed for the peaceful application of atomic energy are problems which should receive proper attention.

Any treaty should make it binding on nuclear powers to assist the non-nuclear. Now that the deadlock in Geneva has been broken at least on one major point, there is every hope that through goodwill and patience appropriate solutions will be found for the remaining issues and a draft treaty will be presented to the special UN General Assembly by March 15.

## HOME PRESS AT A GLANCE

Yesterday *Anis* carries a letter to the editor suggesting that a fly eradication campaign should be launched on a nationwide scale.

Some years ago, it said, malaria claimed many lives each year. However, the Ministry of Public Health launched an effective campaign to eradicate malaria.

This is something that the ministry should be congratulated upon, the letter added. But, it continued, flies are even more dangerous to health. These domestic pests are responsible for spreading germs on food which cause various diseases.

Malaria eradication units should now campaign against flies since they have the necessary mobility and technical facilities.

Such a campaign should be supported by the entire people even in the remote villages, said the letter.

The same issue of the paper carries an article by Abdul Haq Wajeh giving some practical suggestions for raising vegetables and flowers in house gardens. Almost all those who possess or rent a house have access to some cultivable piece of land in the back yard. In most cases no use is being made of this land where both flowers and vegetable can be raised without much expense or labour.

In addition to helping the domestic economy and contributing to the aesthetic value of the house the scheme if followed would be a good exercise for those family members who take part in tilling the soil, the article said.

The paper carried an editorial condemning the racist regime of Ian Smith in Southern Rhodesia for having executed Africans who were reprieved by Queen Elizabeth.

It called the executions unjust, illegal and barbaric by going ahead with the executions the Smith regime not only showed extreme arrogance and the determination to the voice of freedom of indigenous African population but also defied once again world public opinion and the human rights and the United Nations.

Today's *Israh* in an editorial comments on the problems confronted by the people who took refuge in Jalalabad during Eid.

It has become fashionable for residents of Kabul to go to Jalalabad on Eid-days. Some of them do not even know where they are going to

reside when they reach the city already packed with vacationers.

The few hotels there are not enough to solve the problem of accommodation says the paper. The editorial calls on the Food Procurement Department to make arrangements for provision of food in the city.

## World Press

The *New York Times* said that an eventual negotiated withdrawal from Vietnam by the United States would not represent defeat but a victory for reason.

It called the war "this vain and costly effort," and said it was clear American military might could not achieve a meaningful victory in Vietnam.

The comment came in an editorial discounting suggestions that a withdrawal and the return of U.S. servicemen might precipitate domestic turmoil at home.

"This is a thoroughly fallacious doctrine," the editorial said.

An ultimate American withdrawal from Vietnam after peace negotiations is not to be equated with military defeat. United States forces have not been and will not be defeated in Vietnam. It is clear, however, that American military might cannot achieve meaningful victory.

An eventual orderly withdrawal from this vain and costly effort after negotiations would not represent defeat, but a victory for reason. Such a withdrawal from all ill-considered deployment in one small corner of the Asian mainland would not represent the collapse of American power in Asia. Rather, it could restore and strengthen American influence by permitting the redeployment of this country's unmatched resources to more favourable positions.

Rhodesian leader Ian Smith, in an exclusive interview granted to the *London Evening News*, refused to give an assurance that there would be no more executions of condemned Africans.

He also said that in his opinion the Rhodesian proposals for an eventual resumption of negotiations with London, which were recently transmitted to the British government by conservative "shadow" foreign Secretary Sir Alec Douglas Home, remained valid.

The interview was given in Salisbury to Winston S. Churchill, grandson of the late British statesman.

Queen Elizabeth opened her newspapers last week and read a front-page story written by her student son Prince Charles.

The 19-year-old heir to the throne made his debut in journalism writing for Cambridge University's newspaper, *Varsity*.

Extracts from his article, recording first impressions of undergraduate life, were reprinted in national dailies under the byline By Prince Charles.

The student prince whose Cambridge studies have been planned to groom him for future monarchy, described memorable moments at Cambridge, including being roused from sleep by carousing students, singing "God save the Queen," the national anthem.

Prince Charles went into print for the first time with an article in the student newspaper, marking the 21st year of publication.

He is in his second term at Trinity College, Cambridge.

Charles Philip Arthur George, Prince of Wales, Earl of Chester, Duke of Cornwall, Duke of Rothesay, Earl of Carrick, Lord of the Isles, and Great Steward of Scotland, said: "If you can't beat 'em, join 'em."

## Central Bankers Firm On Beating Speculators

Western central bankers are confident the latest rush for gold will subside when international markets reopen following their pledge to keep the price firm at 35 dollars an ounce.

The dramatic and unusual announcement that they would continue to sell gold on the London bullion market at the same price was made in Basle Monday night by Britain, the United States and the five European members of the International Gold Pool after a meeting of the Bankers.

They normally maintain strict silence on their monthly deliberations on the world's monetary system and the declaration indicates the seriousness with which they view the gold buying fever which raged last week after speculation of an imminent change in the gold selling policy of the U.S. or other pool members.

The latest panic buying is the third since sterling's devaluation last November. Both the post-sterling and the other run between December 14 and 18 were calmed by similar declarations by the pool on the gold price.

General reaction to the Basle declaration in financial circles was that it would have an immediate effect of easing the pressure on gold but observers felt it was unlikely to last long. One London bullion dealer felt the vital need was for some action to make the dollar a scarce

currency in Europe—which was the aim of measures announced on January 1 by the U.S. to re-establish that country's balance of payments and restore confidence in its currency.

For the first few days of January the measures were thought to have done this. But since then the dollar and currencies most closely linked to it have not done well.

The dollar and sterling were both under mounting pressure last week as the demand for gold in a single day approached the entire output of the Kghondyke gold rush.

The Canadian and Japanese currencies—other linked closely to the dollar—have also fared badly. The pool is composed of the U.S., Britain, and the central banks of West Germany, Italy, the Netherlands, Belgium and Switzerland. France stopped co-operating with the pool last summer.

The pool supports the price of gold at the 35-dollar rate by buying up surplus supplies at this price or by providing gold from official monetary reserves when demand exceeds available supplies.

Last night's meeting was attended by the U.S. and the eight countries represented on the board for the bank for international settlements. Sweden is the other BIS member besides Fr-

ance which is not in the pool. The U.S. is not a member of the BIS. After the meeting one central European banker said the declaration would show "we are determined to beat the speculators."

"Our resources out-total theirs. They cannot go on indefinitely—they will tire."

Sir Leslie O'Brien, governor of the Bank of England, said he expected the declaration to calm international bullion markets.

William McChesney Martin, chairman of the U.S. federal board whose decision to attend the Basle meeting heightened speculation of a change in American policy on the gold price, said he was "very satisfied" with the outcome of the talks.

In France, where authorities believe it will be necessary to raise the gold price if international liquidity is to be increased, first official reaction was that the Basle declaration did not basically change the situation.

A senior Finance Ministry official said he did not think France would be taking any immediate action.

But the conservative newspaper *le Figaro* welcomed the decision as a major success and said it allowed "one to hope for a temporary quietening of the situation, even if it does not eliminate its causes."

(REUTER)

## UNCTAD May Produce Results

The chances of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development achieving at least some of its objectives before it ends in two weeks' time were brighter then they have been since the conference opened on February 1.

This is because nonofficial contacts between delegations during the weekend have helped to narrow differences between them.

It was a daily failure to resolve these differences which resulted in last week's virtual stagnation of the conference.

But since the last session on Saturday, there have been several developments which could lead to a more hopeful atmosphere when delegates resumed meeting this week.

Monday night the leading delega-

tes said the gap between agreement and disagreement was now so small on a number of issues that another round of give and take could well result in the unanimous consensus hoped for by conference president Dinesh Singh, India's commerce minister.

The progress made since Friday has pleased Dinesh Singh, who described it as "a step forward."

At the same time, however, he warned that no quick solutions to the problems of the developing world should be expected to come out of New Delhi's UNCTAD.

This line is now being taken by many delegations who emphasise that solutions necessary are far too complex for decision over the conference table, and that months and

in some cases years of study by experts will be needed before some aid measures can be implemented.

Groups of developing nations from Asia, Africa and Latin America have all been working on draft resolutions during the weekend and reports from the various lobbies Sunday night indicated that the conference secretariat will be flooded with these resolutions, each of which has to be translated into four official languages—English, French, Spanish and Russian.

A big effort was being made by committees to get the first stage of agreement on some resolutions in time for their submission to a plenary session on Tuesday.

(REUTER)

## 190,000 More People Every Day

The world's population, whose current rate of increase is 132 people a minute, is expected to reach 7,000 million or more by the year 2,000 according to figures released here Sunday.

The population Reference Bureau estimated the world's population as 3,443 million, based on figures provided by the United Nations Demographic Yearbook.

The 4,000 million mark is expected to be reached by 1969, the bureau said, and world population will be 5,000 million by 1983.

The bureau estimated that 118 million babies will be born during this year, while 49 million people will die.

During 1967, the Bureau said, the greatest growth rate was in north and central America, where the po-

pulation is expected to double in 20 years at current rates.

The lowest rate of increase was in East Germany, Gabon and Hungary. Here between 225 and 350 years would pass before a doubling of the population occurred.

The bureau's report also included these findings:

—That seven countries—India, the Soviet Union, the United States, Pakistan, Indonesia, Japan and China—account for 58 per cent of the world's population.

—That if the world's countries are divided into two groups—the "haves" and the "have nots"—only about one-third of the total population would be found to live in the "have nations, where per capita income is high, food supplies are ample and literacy is nearly universal.

—That the greatest rates of population increase are in the "have not" countries—especially El Salvador, the Dominican Republic and Venezuela—where births have continued at a high rate while death rates have dramatically declined.

"One dire aspect of the present population situation," the Bureau said, "is the growing imbalance between the rate of food production and human reproduction."

"Every day over 190,000 more people sit at the world's breakfast table. Yet the additional (333 million) calories needed to provide this multitude even a starvation diet are not being produced."

Malnutrition, the Bureau said, accounts for about one of every 13 deaths.

(REUTER)

## Drug Resistant Bacteria Threatens Man

A recent epidemic of gastroenteritis in North-East England caused the death of several children in the Teeside district round the town of Middlesbrough. The epidemic has now been shown to be due to bacteria which have become resistant to most if not all of the antibiotics which can be against them.

It may be (though there is no proof) that this resistance came into being through the over-use of antibiotics to bacteria which infect humans.

Recently the controversy over antibiotics reached the point where a senior health official made a public attack on their over-use in the British Medical Journal, while a leading drug company, Beechams, one of the main producers of antibiotics, called a special press conference to defend their use and deny what the firm considers to be sensationalised attacks upon the drug industry.

The health officer, Dr. E.S. Anderson, Director of a leading London public health laboratory, has repeatedly warned against the use of antibiotics as a routine treatment for farm animals. In a letter to the British Medical Journal this month, he reports that he found bacteria resistant to no fewer than eight antibiotics in cultures taken from child patients during the epidemic on Teeside.

What is more, these resistant bacteria are of the type that can actually transfer resistance from one to another by simply coming into contact, by passing a sort of message known as a resistance

transfer factor from one to another. Although the case isn't proved, it may well be that this kind of resistance has been acquired from meat and meat products made from farm animals treated with antibiotics over long periods, because this common treatment can favour the emergence of resistant bacteria.

Dr. Anderson wrote that the increasing emergence of these strains carrying RTF—as the resistance transfer factors are known—"is the result of uncritical use of antibiotics over a long period in human and in animal medicine." He added: "The situation may arise in which we no longer possess antibiotics that are effective in treating the pathogenic enterobacteria" (those responsible for gastroenteritis).

He goes on: "The need for the re-study of the use of antibiotics in man, and for a revision of their use in livestock, is clearly pressing. Information exposing this need has long been available, and it is a pity that it has not yet been acted upon."

These were strong words and other, perhaps less well-informed people, including some journalists, have made still more sensational attacks upon the over-use of antibiotics. This was why the Beecham group called their press conference—at the beginning of this month. Deploying a formidable team of experts, facing a gathering of leading science writers, the drug firm demonstrated that the great majority bacterial diseases could be, and in the future would continue to be, controlled by antibiotics.

The company produced convincing figures to show that in most species of bacteria resistance to antibiotics was not emerging rapidly, and that in some important species, contrary to popular belief, there was no increase in resistance at all. It also pointed out that more new antibiotics were being produced every year, that these were being made increasingly potent, and that the fairly recently developed ability to make (wholly or partially) synthetic, artificial antibiotics, instead of having to rely upon those produced naturally by moulds, had expanded the scope of these weapons enormously.

On the veterinary side, the experts rightly reminded of the enormous value of antibiotics in attacking mastitis, pneumonia and enteritis in farm animals, especially calves and cattle; the drugs are so effective that farmers could not be expected to abandon antibiotics in favour of the alternative, the slaughter of many sick animals.

But the firm's experts agreed that not enough is known about the long-term effects of antibiotics used in farm husbandry on human medicine. They offered to cooperate fully in arranging tests to determine what the long term effects may be, if the Government were prepared to organise such trials.

The Beecham experts, while complimenting doctors upon their responsible restraint in prescribing antibiotics, also showed they were well aware of the

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## PILOTI LIKES BUILDING CONSTRUCTION COURSES IN FRG

M. Osman Piloti of Kabul never seriously thought he would get a stipendium for the Federal Republic of Germany. However, he made an application, and one day came the reply containing permission to study at a German engineering school. The stipendium had been granted.

Like many young Afghans he had studied at Nedjat High School in Kabul and had gone on to study law and political science for three semesters at Kabul University.

During his vacation, he completed a practical training course with an Afghan building firm, an unusual sideline for a budding lawyer. But, in fact, Osman had finally decided to give up the studies he was pursuing as soon as possible and become a building engineer. This opportunity presented itself when he got his stipendium.

So Osman Piloti had high expectations when he came to West Germany. All that he had heard at the Nedjat School, about the country where he was a guest was confirmed. It was a highly industrialised land of advanced research, science and technology.

Like the German machine construction industry, the electrical, textile, chemical and metalworking industry, the building industry in Germany has a long record of spectacular successes. Laurantz Lauritzen, the Minister of Housing, very recently opened West Germany's ten millionth dwelling to be built since the Federal Republic was founded almost 19 years ago in 1949.

This achievement means, in other words, that one house was completed every minute during the last few years.

Twenty-five million people have found homes in these ten million houses—which means that almost half the West German population lives in houses built since 1949. Altogether the equivalent of Af. 4,300,000 million have been spent on this vast ing course.

Of course, record performances like this can only be achieved with the most modern machine-

ry and rationalised working methods. This includes the use of steel constructions as skeletons, concrete, glass and artificial fibres. Pre-fabricated parts are being used more and more frequently. A bungalow consisting of pre-fabricated parts, for instance, can be put together with all its electrical and plumbing installations in about three to five days.

M. Osman Piloti is therefore likely to have an interesting time ahead of him. He has already been in West Germany for a full year and has therefore completed a 12-month practical training course with German contracting firms. He will now study for one or two preliminary terms before finally commencing his engineering course proper.

(FRG SOURCES)



Osman operates the testing apparatus with the guidance of another engineer, Herr Zenker.

## Auroville—A Twentieth Century Utopia Becomes Reality

Utopias have a way of remaining obstinately paper projects; the word itself, coined by Sir Thomas More in 1516, means 'Nowhere'. Yet on February 28th, 1968, the foundation stone of Auroville, which has been planned from the start as an ideal city, was laid on a site near Pondicherry in India.

Auroville: the name of course is significant. It is meant to suggest aurora—the dawn (of a new way of living), but also and above all the name of Shri Aurobindo, the Indian poet and philosopher whose work and ideas inspired the founding of

the city. And if the ville sounds more French than Indian, that is no doubt because the plans for the city have been drawn up by a consortium of French architects.

Auroville is to be a city, or more precisely a township, of 50,000 inhabitants, although this maximum figure will not be reached for at least 15 years. This limitation, which has been chosen as being the optimum number for human well-being, has enabled the architects to adopt a concentric town-planning scheme, a solution impossible in a town where continuous expansion is to take place.

The town will be divided into four segments earmarked as industrial, cultural, residential and international zones. The buildings, widely scattered on the outskirts, will become denser and denser as one approaches the centre.

Then suddenly they will open out onto the hub of the city, the circular Gardens of Unity, and in the centre of these gardens, surrounded by a lake, will be situated the "Sanctuary of Truth".

Such questions as water supply, drainage, transport and communications were often overloo-

ked in Utopias of the past; not so in Auroville, whose architects also talk hopefully of being able to use nuclear and solar energy and distilling sea water for the future town's water supply. As for transport and traffic problems, M. Roger Anger, the chief architect, said that the plan is "to rehabilitate the street, too often sacrificed nowadays to the modern obsession with the motor car," and to provide efficient public transport in the form of minibuses and a suspended monorail system.

But in spite of this necessary concern with the practical, the project remains above all a spiritual one. The site chosen for the new town surrounds an already existing Ashram. The Ashram is a spiritual community, one of the many in India which have grown up round an outstanding Guru, or teacher; the material needs of the community are looked after by a 'Mother'. The founder of this Ashram was Shri Aurobindo, and since he died in 1950 the Ashram has been maintained by the woman who has been the community's 'Mother' since 1926, Mira Alfassa, of French origin, who is now 84 years old. Auroville will really only be the development to the size of a small city of the Ashram where already some two thousand people, of varied ethnic and social origins, live according to Aurobindo's precepts.

In launching the project, two years ago, the Mother described Auroville as "a universal town where men and women of all countries will be able to live in peace and progressive harmony, above all creeds, all politics and all nationalities... A place of peace, concord and harmony, where man's aggressive instincts will be diverted into constructive channels, and used to vanquish suffering and misery, overcome

(Continued on page 4)



## JEAN KILLY'S WINTER OLYMPIC MIRACLE

When on Saturday, February 17th 1968, at Chamrousse in France, the French skier Jean-Claude Killy flashed over the finishing line on his second run of the slalom, winning a third Olympic Gold Medal, he became the second Olympic skier immortal, for up to that moment one man alone, Toni Sailer of Austria, had succeeded in winning all three Olympic races—the downhill, special slalom and giant slalom at one Games. But perhaps never before had supreme triumph such as this been so charged with drama, nor had there been such a chaotic finish to a competition at this high level.

Earlier this winter, Killy's chances of winning all three Olympic titles had seemed remote, for his best position in world-class downhill races had been second. Experts even said that the summit of his performances had been reached in Chile last year, when he became the first holder of the World Cup and won two gold medals; it was then that he also earned the nickname 'King Killy'.

Born in 1943 at St. Cloud, near Paris, the son of Robert Killy (a former fighter pilot with the Free French forces), he later went to school at Val d'Isere (where his family now run a hotel) in the French Alps, and there he was introduced to the art that was to bring him world fame, for he used to ski the 300 metres to school, 'tying on his skis with string'. But well before he went to the Lycee at Chambéry, Killy possessed real

skills and was becoming adept at the sport. By the time he was 16, in 1960, he had become the junior ski champion of France (downhill, giant slalom and special slalom).

While still at the lycee he entered his first international competition, at Cortina d'Ampezzo in Italy, and met disaster. On the first day he broke his leg. Such an accident could well have put an end to his career, but by now the sport was in his blood. In 1961 his great potential was recognised when he joined the French team and trained with world-class skiers. In 1964, 1965 and 1966 he won the French Championship, and in the third year he also took first place in the International Special Slalom and Giant Slalom Championships.

During this time he had been studying at Grenoble, the scene of his future Olympic triumph. Later he served as a Customs Officer. Then in 1967 came his success in Chile.

To a world ski champion, normally there can be only one further ambition, an Olympic Gold Medal—and of course, the triple crown won previously by Sailer. Killy gained his first Olympic Gold in the downhill race, showing superb 'attack' and beating his old friend and rival Perillat by eight hundredths of a second. Three days later in the giant slalom, 'skiing like a dream with verve and immaculate precision', he collected his second Gold Medal, and the ultim-

(Continued on page 4)

## Provincial Press

By A Staff Writer

A Helmand, editorial discusses the importance of mass afforestation in that province. "During this season afforestation programmes should be publicised throughout the country. In Helmand this issue is of special importance, the paper says.

Helmand development plans include production of pulp for establishing a paper industry.

On this basis, the newspaper writes, the Helmand Valley Authority should see that a master plan of afforestation is drawn up.

Toloi Afghan of Kandahar says "by now it should have become clear to the entire world that a permanent Middle East peace can only be achieved when Israel withdraws from the Arab territories occupied during last June's war." The newspaper says that if any result has been achieved so far from the frequent visits paid by the United Nations special envoy Gunnar Jarring to the capitals of this region, it is that there should be a withdrawal first as a prelude to any permanent peace.

Toloi Afghan says the Arab stand is based on a Security Council peace plan proposed by a friendly nation to Israel. The resolution adopted by the United Nations Security Council called for an Israeli withdrawal as a first step to a permanent settlement.

And yet it is unfortunate to find Israel wants recognition as a condition for withdrawal. It should be borne in mind that Israel's success in its war of aggression does not mean the Arabs will forfeit their rights.

The paper hopes that friends of Israeli government use their good offices in persuading Israel to agree to the kind of settlement based on justice and realisation of a lasting peace in that sensitive part of the world.

Touching on the civil projects now under way in the city of Jalalabad Nangarhar hopes that the tempo of work in that city will prevail. One of these projects now on hand is asphaltting the remaining streets of that city. A number of the streets in Jalalabad were paved several years ago under Kabul-Torkham highway project. Now that the Municipal corporation of Jalalabad has decided to undertake to asphalt other streets on its own initiative, is worthy of praise.

The daily says that Jalalabad has become a main attraction for domestic tourists during the winter season. Not only the people of Kabul and other areas of the country come to this city, but foreign tourists also decide to have a look at the city on their way in or out of Afghanistan. Therefore it is essential that the city should become a comfortable and attractive place.

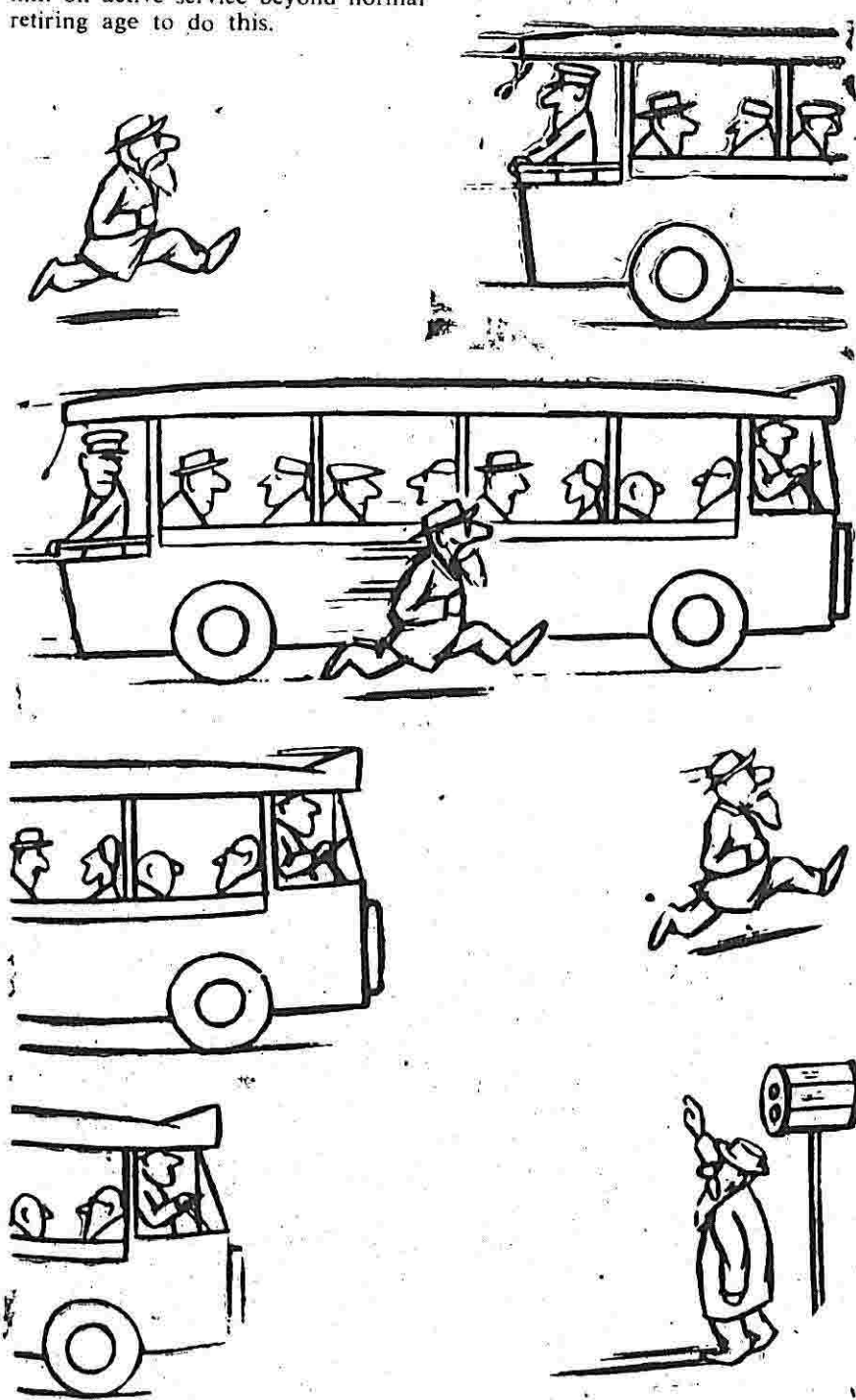
The newspaper says that while a large number of people from other parts of the country have built houses in Jalalabad and the residential areas are extended continuously, little has been done to increase the number of hotels and lodging places. The only big hotel in Jalalabad is the Speen Ghar Hotel. It is high time that a speedy plan to increase lodging facilities in the city be undertaken. Quite a large number of tourists who come to the city during the winter season wander around at night to find a room to sleep in. At times they become a nuisance to their relatives or friends as they have to get a room in their house.

The newspaper writes the present mayor is an active and keen individual and undoubtedly has plans to do this job. However for the Municipal corporation or any other organisation, it will be difficult to satisfy all the demands in this connection. The paper has hoped that private capital should come forward.

There is no doubt that during summer these places will remain vacant, but the returns during winter will be sufficient to compensate any loss.

Writing on prospecting activities for gas and oil now underway in northern Afghanistan around Khanabad in Kunduz province, Badakhshan of Faizabad in one of its recent editorials has said that while natural gas has already become an important source of income for the country, as under an agreement until 1985 some 350 million dollars worth of it will be sold to the Soviet Union, it is gratifying to notice that deposits of gas and possibly those of petroleum have been discovered in other areas of Afghanistan as well.

Experimental drilling is to be completed in a few months time, says the paper. It adds that while gas is going to be of utmost importance in industrialisation of our country, the fact that by exporting it abroad one more item has been added in the index of our exports by itself is a meaningful event.



A remote controlled camera surveys the scene from a high viewpoint in London, at the start of a new experiment to regulate traffic by utilising closed circuit television combined with a computer installed in a control room at Britain's Metropolitan Police Headquarters, New Scotland Yard.

The experiment is the first trial system in the world to combine computer control television surveillance at critical points.

Designed to make more efficient use of the road system over about 150 miles of streets in London, some 100 sets of signals are being connected to the computer.

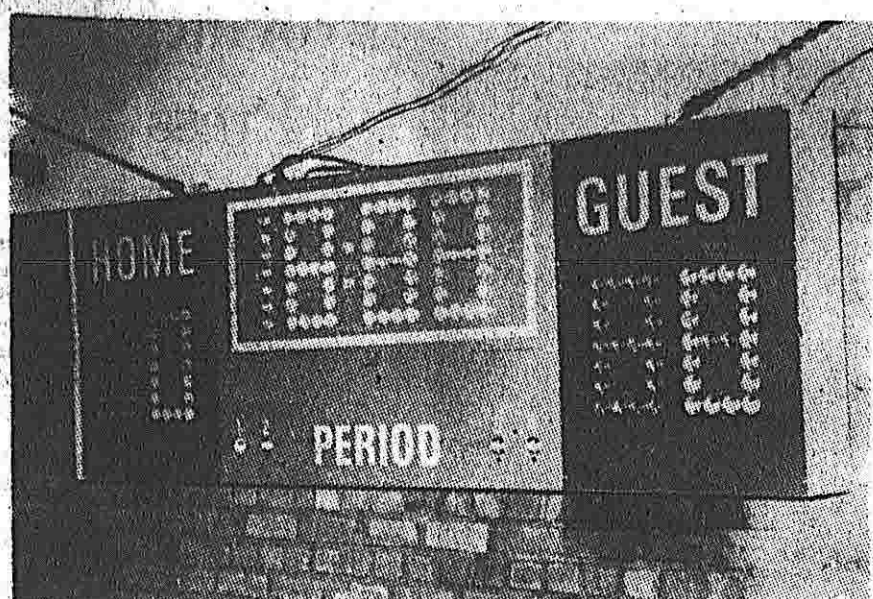
Cameras placed at strategic points throughout the area relay pictures to the control room where a map indicates the state of all signals to the points where traffic queues develop. The operating staff also have at their disposal special television displays showing the situation in detail at any one intersection, thus enabling them to intervene when necessary.

The experiment is the responsibility of Britain's Ministry of Transport and when it is fully developed the process control computer will contain in its memory a library of plans to deal with different traffic situations such as football matches and morning and evening rush hours.

SAINT DENIS, Reunion, March 13 (Reuters)—The man behind France's nuclear strike force, General Charles Ailleret, army chief of staff died here Saturday night in a plane crash which killed 19 people.

Last Thursday President de Gaulle entrusted General Ailleret, 60, with the task of preparing the strike force to fulfil a global strategic role and announced he was retaining him on active service beyond normal retiring age to do this.





The Kabul University gymnasium now sports this new scoreboard for tallying goals, baskets and other points at university sporting events. The electric scoreboard is the gift of the University of Wyoming team work contract with the USAID along with the American Society of Kabul (TASK).

## Denmark Says A World Detente Would Increase Flow Of Aid

NEW DELHI, March 13, (AFP).—Denmark's new foreign minister urged a reduction of international tensions as a means of increasing development aid.

He told the UN Conference on Trade and Development that an easing of tensions would make more resources available for such aid through cuts in military spending.

Hartling was speaking at a plenary session yesterday afternoon, the first in two weeks.

He said: "It is essential that all of us do our utmost at the national as well as the international level to promote a global detente which will make for considerable reductions in arms expenditure."

Hartling pointed out that development aid was bound to suffer when financial resources were limited and considerable amounts of money were tied up in military spending.

If further progress was made towards international detente, "developing countries would be able to devote a larger portion of their own resources to economic development purposes, and the industrial countries both in the West and in the East would be encouraged to increase their aid," he said.

### Bacteria

(Continued from page 2)

danger of promoting resistance which occurs when patient doesn't listen to their doctors' advice and don't take the full dose prescribed. An insufficient dose of antibiotic, far from killing off an infection, can merely select for survival any bacteria present which possess resistance and so make the situation much worse than it was before treatment.

To sum up: Beechams made an overwhelming case for the value of antibiotics and also demonstrated that in fighting the counter-attack of the germs, the "cops" the new antibiotics, are staying well ahead of the "robbers."

But the debate also revealed a need for improved means of assessing the possible threat posed by antibiotics used on farm animals. And it showed the need to make human patients more aware of the importance of following their doctors' instructions precisely.

(FWF)

### Weather Forecast

Skies in the northern, central and southern regions will be cloudy with rain in some areas. Yesterday the warmest area was Mazare Sharif with a high of 25 C, 77 F. The coldest was North Salang with a low of -6 C, 21 F. Yesterday Jabul Seraj had 2 mm rain, North Salang 15 mm, South Salang 15 mm, and Laghman 4 mm. Wind speed in Kabul was recorded at 5 knots.

The temperature in Kabul at 10 a.m. was 6 C, 43 F.

Yesterday's temperatures:	
Kabul	11 C 54 F
Kandahar	52 F 34 F
	22 C 10 C
Jalalabad	72 F 50 F
	21 C 10 C
Lal	70 F 50 F
	4 C 0 C
Kalat	39 F 32 F
	14 C 2 C
	57 F 26 F



**PARK CINEMA**  
At 2, 4:30, 7 and 9 p.m. Italian film  
**SWORD OF ISLAM**  
**ARIANA CINEMA**  
At 2, 4:30, 7 and 9 p.m. Iranian film  
**ALI BABA**

## Four Africans Await Clemency Petition

SALISBURY, March 13, (AFP).—The four Africans who did not die on the gallows here Monday as scheduled were still waiting for the Rhodesian government's ruling on their clemency petition.

Relatives of the men sat on the grass outside Salisbury Central Prison Tuesday morning waiting for developments.

They came here from different parts of the country for a last visit with the men before their execution—but two of the six scheduled to die were hanged Monday.

The Rhodesian cabinet meanwhile held an all-day meeting yesterday, at which the fate of the four men granted a last-minute respite of their executions Monday is believed to have been the main subject discussed.

But last evening, after the meeting had finished, a government spokesman said that the Ministry of Justice had no statement to make.

Not only was no decision made known on whether the executions are, after all, to take place, or whether reprieves will be granted, but, said the spokesman, the names of the nine men who have been reprieved were not for release yet.

The ministry would not say, either, if, or when, further executions are to take place.

A solicitor for one of the four who narrowly escaped the gallows Monday said he had not been informed of any government decision.

There is growing restiveness among the African population, and mounting criticism from liberal minded Europeans here at the blanket of silence which the government has drawn over the issue.

Smith is understood to wish to commute the sentences of all those men among the more than 100 now in the death cells who

have not been convicted of murder.

The minister of justice, and order on the other hand, is said to be holding out, with the support of the right wing, that it is necessary to make an example of men convicted under the "hanging clause" of the Law and Order Maintenance Act, of offences involving the use of explosives.

The "no mercy" elements in the cabinet believe that unless the anti-terrorist law is implemented to the full it will encourage terrorism.

## Heavy Fighting Reported On Eastern End Of DMZ

SAIGON, March 13, (AP).—South Vietnamese infantrymen claimed Wednesday killing 194 North Vietnamese regulars in heavy new fighting on the eastern end of the demilitarised zone.

The engagement near the U.S. marine base at Gio Linh Tuesday was the second in as many days in the same area and raised to nearly 300 the number of North Vietnamese reported killed by government forces.

Elsewhere, however, Vietnam's war fronts were relatively quiet on the 14th anniversary of the start of the siege of Dien Bien Phu in the Indochina war. The fall of Dien Bien Phu in May 1954 to Ho Chi Minh's legions brought the defeat of the French shortly thereafter.

On Monday, South Vietnamese troops claimed killing 102 communist soldiers in the same area.

AFP reports that communist pressure yesterday continued to build up in the five northern provinces, where there are said to be elements of seven North Vietnamese divisions, the military command announced.

Khe Sanh, on the other hand was hit by "only" 150 shells, the smallest figure in three days.

Government troops suffered "moderate" losses during an operation nine kilometres north of Dong Ha—the "parent base" for posts in the Demilitarised Zone.

United States planes resumed daylight raids against the Ha-

A head-on clash between the opposing sections of the cabinet could make the position of either Smith or Lardner-Burke untenable, observers here felt.

In Nairobi, adds Reuter, mounted police yesterday charged 200 screaming and chanting students as they tried to storm the British high commission in protest against the hanging of Africans in Rhodesia.

In Addis Ababa, British ambassador Thomas Bromley was stoned, but not hurt, outside his embassy yesterday by angry demonstrators protesting against the recent execution of Africans.

no region yesterday for the first time since January 29.

Bombs fell for five minutes yesterday, first immediately east and then west of the capital.

The exact targets were not immediately known.

## THAI-LAOTIAN BORDER CLOSED AFTER CLASHES

BANGKOK, March 13, (Reuter).—The Thai government Tuesday closed the Thailand-Laos border area in the northeastern province of Nakhon Phanom.

The closure follows clashes between Laos government troops and communist forces on the Laotian side of the border and an influx of refugees into Nakhon Phanom reported by the province's governor.

Interior Ministry sources here said the government had put Thai army troops in the province on an instant alert as well as ordering the border closed.

The governor of Nakhon Phanom reported to the government that two battalions of Pathet Lao and North Vietnamese troops Monday ambushed a Royal Lao Army company at the village of Ban Tham, three miles from the Laotian border town of Thakhek, the sources said.

## EEC Deadlocked On Milk Prices

BRUSSELS, March 13, (AFP). Ministers of the Six remained deadlocked yesterday on the EEC commission's call for cuts in Common Market milk prices which has caused a storm among the community's farmers.

Only one of the six countries, the Netherlands, was receptive to the commission's proposals, aimed at solving a crisis of over-production by adjusting offer to demand.

As the Six ministers of agriculture wound up a two-day session here, some 150 farm leaders from EEC countries, two-thirds of them from France, held a noisy protest rally in a neighbouring building.

It was the first joint protest action by trade unionists of the six countries in ten years of EEC history.

## Wilson Thinks U.S. Still Wants Peace Talks With Hanoi

LONDON, March 13, (AFP).—Premier Harold Wilson said yesterday that the United States, despite the difficulties of the last three or four weeks, was prepared to stop the bombing of North Vietnam if Hanoi would go to the conference table with the idea of productive talks towards a peaceful settlement.

The British Premier was answering a Labour leftwing member in the House of Commons who said many people felt that were Britain to dissociate itself from American policy it would encourage many Americans to want a policy of de-escalation as did Sen. Eugene McCarthy, a democratic opponent of President Johnson.

Wilson said he did not intend to interfere in any other country's elections or even primaries.

Wilson said he had no doubt at all that Britain as Western co-chairman of the Geneva International Control Commission had had very considerable effect through its relations with the United States.

**INTERNATIONAL CLUB**  
The famous Live Band "G. Cleffs" will play at the "International Club" Thursday, March 14, and every Thursday from 8:00 p.m. to 1:00 a.m.

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Announces the arrival of fresh Gladioli, Rose-Buds and other flowers. Corsages are also made to order.  
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Share Nau, Kabul

## U.S. Tries To Stem Gold Rush

WASHINGTON, March 13, (Reuter).—The U.S. treasury yesterday announced the transfer of another huge quantity of gold from its stocks to meet the gold rush that has gripped the International Bullion Market.

The latest transfer of \$45 million of gold was made to the U.S. Exchange Stabilisation Fund to meet foreign commitments.

The fourth transfer in three months, it is part of America's effort to maintain the price of gold at its present level of \$35 an ounce and stave off the threat to the U.S. dollar.

The United States has been sending large amounts of gold to Europe for the past few months because of the gold rush that followed sterling devaluation last November.

America's hopes that last weekend's pledge by Western Central bankers in Basle to support the existing gold price would crush the speculators were given a knock yesterday when the gold rush continued in both London and Paris.

On the London market the demand for gold remained abnormally high yesterday.

Financial experts in London said The Gold Pool Bankers' latest pronouncement has been even less successful in stemming the gold rush than their similar statement last autumn.

In Paris there was more frenzied buying and the turnover reached a record for 1968 of 62.2 million francs.

One of the few encouraging signs yesterday, as far as Washington was concerned, came from Zurich where the demand for gold, though still steady, was down on Monday's peak.

The dollar weakened in both Frankfurt and Milan, reflecting doubts about the effectiveness of measures to maintain the price of gold at its present level.

### Jean Killy

(Continued from page 1)

ate goal was now within sight. The third race, the special lomp, was run in appalling conditions with ice shrouding the mist, but this appeared to have no effect on the supremely confident Killy and on his first run going fifteenth, his time was 0.31 second better than Matt Austria. Well down in tenth place was Mjoen of Norway. On the second run, Killy going first, had a time of 1 min. 50.3 sec. and the race appeared to be all over.

But then came the first of four sensations. Schranz of Austria halted on his second run, claiming he had been impeded by a spectator, and was given permission to ski again. In the meantime, the lowly placed Mjoen achieved the incredible time of 1 min. 49.27 sec., giving him a combined time, 0.67 second better than that of Killy. Then Schranz, on his second run, achieved an almost impossible time to beat Killy also. The fourth and final sensation brought both tragedy and joy; Schranz and Mjoen were disqualified for having missed gates on their second runs.

Away from the world of ice and snow, Jean-Claude Killy (who speaks English) likes fast cars, swimming and yes—water skiing.

Courage, training facilities and good fortune were all ingredients in his triumph. The first is a personal quality; the second advantage he owes to France; as regards the third factor, perhaps his luck is in origin the luck of the Irish, for his name derives from an ancestor called Kelly who was one of Napoleon's mercenaries.

(FWF)

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### A DRESS VENTURE

You want a costume like a "Fairy tale of a thousand and one nights?"  
Visit the  
**ART BOUTIQUE**  
Opposite entrance of "Spin" Hotel.  
You will find Afghan National dresses from all parts of the country for ladies and children in many sizes. Prices are reasonable.

## World News In Brief

KAMPALA, Uganda, March 13, (Reuter).—A number of Asian retired civil servants ordered last week to leave Uganda within 30 days, were told Tuesday that their expulsions had been cancelled.

WASHINGTON, March 13, (Reuter).—The U.S. Export-Import Bank announced a \$2,400,000 credit for Embratel, the Brazilian government telecommunications agency, to finance equipment and services needed for an earth satellite station.

PRAGUE, March 13, (AFP).—Three leaders of the Czechoslovak trades union council, Miroslav Pastyrk, Vaclav Pasek and Bedrich Kozelka, have resigned, it was announced last night.

WASHINGTON, March 13, (AFP).—The first polaris submarine to be armed with Poseidon missiles, equipped with multiple warheads, will go into service at the beginning of 1970, a Pentagon spokesman said here.

BELGRADE, March 13, (AFP).—Netherlands Foreign Minister Joseph Luns arrived in Belgrade Tuesday for an official five-day visit.

PARIS, March 13, (Reuter).—France has granted asylum to three more Americans who deserted because of the Vietnam war, a newly-

### Auroville

(Continued from page 3)

human weakness and ignorance, triumph over human limitations and shortcomings.

The Chief Architect, M. Anger, told me that the intention was that Auroville should one day become the first "World City," where anybody could come without a passport or with an "international passport," and that other towns like it should be built elsewhere, in Latin America perhaps, or Europe. There will be three main languages of communication in Auroville: Tamil (the main language of South India), English and French. Everyone there will be expected to work for the common good, but he will be given work to suit his inclinations and real abilities, which will mean that many new arrivals will no doubt find new interests and careers.

Everybody who wants to see a new society will be welcome in Auroville, from the scientists of the Pugwash movement to the hippies. Professors from all over the world will be invited to teach there. A long-range project is the provision of facilities for the Olympic Games.

The Indian Government is backing the project, and other governments have expressed their interest. UNESCO has promised its moral support.

A question as yet unanswered of course is whether mankind as a whole is mature enough for such an enterprise on the spiritual level. Only time can tell; but the fact that detailed plans are made and that construction work will soon begin is surely a hopeful sign of human progress.

(UNESCO FEATURES)

formed U.S. deserters organisation said here Tuesday.

CAPE TOWN, March 13, (AFP).—South Africa has developed its own napalm bomb, the minister of defence, P.W. Botha, said in the Senate Tuesday.

HONGKONG, March 13, (Reuter).—Peking charged last night that British engineer George Watt had been spying in China and photographing prohibited areas.

A new China news agency message from Lanchow said Watt entered China on December 14, 1966, he was an employee of British Vickers Zimmer limited.

BANGKOK, March 13, (Reuter).—A 750-pound bomb exploded in an ammunition bunker five miles from the American airbase in northeastern Korat last night, killing two American airmen and injuring ten others, an American embassy spokesman said here Wednesday.

PATTSBURGH, March 13, (AP).—New York Governor Nelson Rockefeller said Tuesday night he would decide by March 27 whether to become an active, declared candidate for the Republican presidential nomination.

He observed to newsmen that March 22 was the deadline for deciding whether to withdraw his name from the primary ballot in Oregon.

MAIMI, March 13, (Reuter).—A National Airlines DC-8 jet airliner was hijacked while flying from Tampa, Florida, to Miami yesterday later landed in Cuba, the Federal Aviation Agency office reported.

The plane was carrying 52 passengers and seven crew.

ARUSHA, Tanzania, March 13, (Reuter).—All Asians in Tanzania including Tanzanian citizens will need visas to enter neighbouring Kenya according to immigration authorities here.

## 36 African Nations Request Council Debate On Rhodesia

UNITED NATIONS, March 13, (AP).—Thirty-six African nations Tuesday requested an urgent meeting of the UN Security Council to debate the question of Rhodesia.

The letter cited what it said was the failure of selective mandatory sanctions against the breakaway colony imposed by the Security Council in December 1966 and the execution of five Africans convicted of murder by the white minority Rhodesian government last Wednesday and Monday.

The meeting was expected to be held in the next day or two, depending on the Council's schedule.

An African trade union leader from Rhodesia urged Tuesday that Council be authorised to send a military task force to disarm the regime headed by Ian Smith.

Francis Nehwait, a representative of the Zimbabwe African Congress of Trade Unions, took that stand in testifying before the UN Special Committee on Colonialism.

"The workers of Zimbabwe (Rhodesia) are convinced that the economic sanctions will never bring down the Smith regime," he said, "we are convinced that the only effective way to bring down the settler's regime would be to disarm the Rhodesian army and police force."

Nehwait added that the crucial issue in Rhodesia "goes much deeper than the present hangings of the freedom fighters." He said the "root causes" are denial of political rights to the black majority by the Smith regime, its support by South Africa "and her satellites," and "Britain's complicity and manoeuvres in the Rhodesia problem."